MONDAY, *January* 2. 1769. [NUMB. 1736.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[*Continued.*] *vide Page* 335

1768. *Oct.* 26. THE Governor this day laid before the council extracts from a letter of Lord Hillſborough's, which clearly diſcovers how much this government, as well as individuals are ſtill miſrepreſented and injured by ſome among us; and alſo affords the moſt ſtriking ſpecimens of that Lord's abilities as a m——r, his thorough knowledge of, and regard to the Britiſh conſtitution; and that his kind endeavours to promote the peace and welfare of poor America, has been ſcarce exceeded by a Grenville.—This day Faneuil-Hall was cleared of the troops and delivered up to the ſelectmen by Colonel Dalrymple.

Oct. 28. In the morning it was known that the troops which lately occupied Faneuil-Hall, had been placed, or had quartered themſelves in the buildings, which had been hired of James Murray, Eſq; but owned by James Smith, Eſq; of Bruſh Hill, ſuch a procedure in the face of an act of parliament, may well ſurprize the inhabitants, and lead them to think that ſome gentlemen have concluded that they have a right of diſpenſing with thoſe acts at their pleaſure: However this may be, it is hoped that the people will ſoon have the ſatisfaction of knowing whether ſuch ſteps can be taken by any with impunity; or whether every order and perſon among us is not equally held to the due obſervation of law.

The prints and letters brought by Capt. White who arrived here yeſterday from London, lead us to hope that American affairs will quickly take a new turn, as ſome late publications had ſerved to awaken the attention of the people to their own intereſt, which they now find has been ill conſulted by thoſe in power, who either by giving credit to the accounts received from hence, through intereſted and falſe mediums, or in order to anſwer purpoſes merely miniſterial, had gone into ſuch meaſures as have thrown the nation into the utmoſt confuſion and diſtreſs, and if not changed muſt end in its total deſtruction —A gentleman of this town now in London, writes that at an interview with L—d H—lls—h, he was told that it was determined right or wrong to inforce an obedience to the late regulations. Several miniſterial pieces juſtify G—l Amherſt being diſplaced, and L^d Bottetourt's being appointed in his room upon this principle, that every one who held any poſt from the crown, ought to be ordered to their ſeveral ſtations in the colonies, in order to exert their whole influence to carry down the late regulations. *In purſuance of this miniſterial plan of policy, we now behold a ſtanding army and ſwarms of crown officers, placemen and expectants, co-operating in order to ſubdue Americans to the yoke. Our hopes are that the people of Britain do now or will ſoon fully perceive that they cannot have our monies in the way of a revenue, and trade both; that what the merchants & manufacturers receive, ſerves to increaſe the wealth & oppulence of the nation, while the other only tends to deſtroy trade and increaſe miniſterial dependence.*

Oct. 29. The inhabitants of this town have been of late inſulted and abuſed by ſome of the officers and ſoldiers, ſeveral have been aſſaulted on frivolous pretences, and put under guard without any lawful warrant for ſo doing. A phyſician of the town walking the ſtreets the other evening, was joſtled by an officer, when a ſcuffle enſued, he was afterwards met by the ſame officer in company with another, both as yet unknown, who repeated his blows, and as is ſuppoſed gave him a ſtroke with a piſtol, which ſo wounded him as to endanger his life. A tradeſman of this town on going under the rails of the Common in his way home, had a thruſt in the breaſt with a bayonet from a ſoldier; another perſon paſſing the ſtreet was ſtruck with a muſket; and the laſt evening a merchant of the town was ſtruck down by an officer who went into the coffee-houſe, ſeveral gentlemen following him in, and expoſtulating with the officers, were treated in the moſt ungenteel manner; but the moſt atrocious offence and alarming behaviour was that of a captain the laſt evening, who in company with two other officers, endeavoured to perſuade ſome negro ſervants to ill-treat and abuſe their maſters, aſſuring them that the ſoldiers were come to procure their freedom, and that with their help and aſſiſtance they ſhould be able to drive all the liberty boys to the devil; with other diſcourſe of like import. Depoſitions are now taking before the magiſtrates, and proſecutions at common law are intended, the inhabitants being determined to oppoſe by the law ſuch proceedings, apprehending it the moſt honourable as well as the moſt ſafe and effectual method of obtaining ſatisfaction & redreſs; at the ſame time they have a right to expect that Gen. Gage will not remain an unconcerned ſpectator of ſuch a conduct in any under his command.—*Here Americans you may behold ſome of the firſt fruits ſpringing up from that root of bitterneſs a ſtanding army. Troops are quartered upon us in a time of peace, on pretence of preſerving order in a town that was as orderly before their arrival as any one large town in the whole extent of his Majeſty's dominions; and a little time will diſcover, whether we are to be governed by the martial or common law of the land.*

Oct. 30. Laſt evening the encampment on the common broke up, and the ſoldiery retired into winter quarters in this town. To the further aſtoniſhment of the inhabitants of this town, we are told that libels were regiſtered the laſt evening by order of the commiſſioners, againſt 21 merchants and others of this town, for upwards of the ſum of £. 100,000 ſterling, on pretence of their having broke ſome of the late revenue acts.—*What an enemy has our trade been to the mother country, that it is thus dealt with!*

Oct. 31. In conſequence of the late practices upon the Negroes of this town, we are told that orders have been given by the ſelectmen to the town watch, to take up and ſecure all ſuch negro ſervants as ſhall be abſent from their maſter's houſes, at an unſeaſonable time in the night.

The following complaint was regularly made this Day, viz. to the worſhipful Richard Dana and John Ruddock, Eſqrs. two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Suffolk, and of the Quorum.

THE ſubſcribers, ſelectmen of the town of Boſton, complain of John Willſon, Eſq; a Captain in his Majeſty's 59th regiment of foot, a detachment whereof is now quartered in the ſaid town of Boſton, under his command, that the ſaid John, with others unknown, on the evening of the 28th day of Octo. current, did, in the ſight and hearing of divers perſons, utter many abuſive & threatening expreſſions, of, and againſt the inhabitants of ſaid town, and in a dangerous and conſpirative manner, did entice and endeavour to ſpirit up, by a promiſe of the reward of freedom, certain negro ſlaves in Boſton aforeſaid, the property of ſeveral of the town inhabitants, to cut their maſter's throats, and to beat, inſult, and otherwiſe ill treat their ſaid maſters, aſſerting that now the ſoldiers are come, the negroes ſhall be free, and the Liberty boys ſlaves,—to the great terror & danger of the peaceable inhabitants of ſaid town, liege ſubjects of his Majeſty, our Lord the King, and the great diſturbance of the peace and ſafety of ſaid town. Whereof your complainants, ſolicitous for the peace and welfare of the ſaid town, as well as their own, as individuals, humbly requeſt your worſhips conſideration of the premiſes, and that proceſs may iſſue againſt the ſaid John, that he may be dealt with herein according to law.

Joſhua Henſhaw, John Hancock, Samuel Pemberton,
Joſeph Jackſon, John Rowe, Henderſon Inches.

What muſt the good people of England think of our new conſervators of the peace, or rather what would the preſent miniſtry have thought and done, had the inhabitants of this town ſtood chargeable upon the oaths of creditable witneſſes, with the crime of having ſolicited the ſoldiers now quartered upon us, and as is apprehended contrary to an Act of Parliament and the Bill of Rights, to cut their Officers throats, and deſert the ſervice with promiſes of rewards for ſo doing?

All the troops in town marched into the common this morning; at 8 o'clock, Richard Ames, a private of the 14th regiment, dreſſed in white, having juſt before had the ſacrament adminiſtered to him by the Rev. Mr. Palms, Chaplain of the regiment, who alſo accompanied him, was purſuant to the ſentence of a general court martial, ſhot for deſertion: The regiments then marched round the corps as it lay on the ground, when it was put into the Coffin, which was carried by his ſide into the common, and buried in a grave near where he was ſhot, and the church ſervice read over him. This was the firſt execution of the kind ever ſeen in this town, tho' during the late war a much greater body of troops, had been encamped here: Some of the firſt ladies among us preſented a petition for his pardon the evening before, and we flattered ourſelves (as it was his firſt deſertion, and in a time of peace, & which could not have happened had he been quartered agreeable to act of parliament on Caſtle-Iſland) it would have met with ſucceſs; but the numerous deſertions from ſo important a ſervice as the troops are now engaged in, it ſeems prevented this act of grace.

Nov. 1. The laſt night a ſoldier paſſed the guards, at the ſouth part of the town, and was haled, but not anſwering, they followed and fired at him ſeveral times, and being impeded in running by the ſea-weed on the beach, he was taken and bro't back to the guards: This man was preſent at the execution in the morning, but nothing is like to prevent deſertion while the troops remain in this place. An houſholder at the weſt part of the town hearing the cries of two women in the night, who were rudely treated by ſome ſoldiers, ventured to expoſtulate with them for this behaviour, for which boldneſs he was knocked down with a muſket and much wounded, they went off undiſcovered; another had a thruſt with a bayonet near his eye, and a gentleman of the town informs, that a day or two before the phyſician already mentioned met with his abuſe, he overheard ſeveral officers diſcourſing, when one of them ſaid, if he could meet the Doctor he would do for him. The troops ſtill occupy the Town houſe, and the main guard is fixed in a houſe on the ſouth ſide of the ſame, and two pieces of mounted cannon planted before the door.

In purſuance of a complaint made to Mr. Juſtice Dana, and Ruddock, relative to Capt Willſon and others, a warrant was iſſued by thoſe juſtices for taking up ſaid Willſon and bringing him before them, which was delivered to Benjamin Cudworth, a deputy ſheriff of the county, who being oppoſed in the execution of it, applied to the high ſheriff, who with divers conſtables went to apprehend him; upon which ſaid Willſon ſurrendered himſelf, and was brought before the juſtices at Faneuil Hall, which was crowded with people; and after the examination of divers witneſſes upon oath, the complaint was ſo well ſupported, that the juſtices ordered him to become bound with ſufficient ſureties for his appearance at the ſuperior court in March next, to what ſhall then be alledged againſt him, touching the matters complained of, as alſo for his good behaviour in the mean time.

Nov. 2. Two men and a lad coming over the neck into the town, were haled by one guard and paſſed them; ſoon after they were challenged by another, they replied they had juſt anſwered one, but they hoped they were all friends; upon which a ſoldier made a paſs or two with his bayonet at one of them, who parried the bayonet at firſt, but was afterwards badly cut on the head & grievouſly wounded in divers parts of his body. One paſſing the ſouth town watch was challenged but not ſtopped, he drew his ſword & flouriſhed it at the watch, uſing very inſulting language; he was then diſcovered to be an officer a little diſguiſed. A country man alſo coming into town, was thought to have approached nearer the guards that he ſhould have done, for which offence he was knocked off his horſe with a muſket. The other evening three officers unknown, being together at the ſouth part of the town, were heard to ſay, by a perſon of credit, "that if the negroes could be made freemen, they ſhould be ſufficient to ſubdue theſe damn'd Raſcals." *Perhaps theſe doings and others of a like nature, are exhibited as ſpecimens of the lenient and perſuaſive methods, which Lord H—ls—gh intimates are to be taken to bring back his Majeſty's miſled ſubjects to a ſenſe of their duty; be this as it may, the ſufferers & the abuſed, are ſeeking ſatisfaction in a legal manner.*

Capt. Howard arrived from Corke, which he left the 7th Sept. in company with the man of war and 11 ſats, having on board as was reported 2000 troops for Boſton. But know it Britons! 50,000 will not give you ſo good a hold, as you once had, in the *affections* of this people.

This night orders were, it is ſaid, read to the officers to hold the troops in readineſs againſt the morrow, as a large mob was then expected.

[*To be continued.*] *Vide Page* 351

‖ Minister & Lord Hillsborough = General * Doctor Young ‖ ~~John Hancock~~ & others Soloman Davis

Vid. 4^e Act. pa. 27 & Capt. John Willson, vid pa. 293 & vid. Bill of rights pa. 1053.

Messrs. Fleets.

I Would advise my friend *Candidus* to be a little more circumspect in his publications; as I am credibly informed that the B—d of C——s have some notion of filing *a libel* against him in the A——y C—t for *Scandalum Magnatum*.

It is confidently asserted that they have asked advice of their S—l—r, whether that C—t can take cognizance of such matters (especially as those of the R—v—e are concerned)—but to this the S—l—r declined giving any other answer than as a mere matter of *simple opinion*; which is,—that should they prosecute him (*Candidus*) in the common law (which he declares to have been the only course he ever knew taken in such cases) for a *libel*, he is very well assured no *jury* would find him guilty, for any thing he has as yet published; but, that he makes not the *least doubt*, should the A——y C—t take it upon them (*which he is not certain they have a right to do*) their H—n—s would undoubtedly recover very *heavy damages*.

Candidus must certainly know, that *truth is not to be spoke at all times*; especially at this juncture, that *Interrogatories* are the very *essence* of A——y C—ts, B—ds of C——s and *Inquisitions*.

I'll suppose my friend *Candidus* was for once to get into any of those *Clip-Sticks*, what a pitiable figure would he make upon being obliged to answer the following *Queries*?

1st Query.—Pray *Sir, when did you kiss your maid Mary?—Where? and in what manner?*

2d Query.—*How came you to get so familiarly acquainted with her without letting us know?—— and at what time?*

3d Query.—*Did you lay with her in a barn? or in your own house?*

4th Query.—*How came you not to acquaint us with your intention? and how could you presume to carry on such commerce without letting us know?*

It is true, my friend *Candidus* may with great justice answer those *Queries* in the following manner; but I fear it would avail him but very little.

Answer to the 1st, 2d, 3d and last Queries.—— I don't think I am under the least necessity of answering such *abfurd, impertinent*, and *injurious queftions*; being an *Englifhman* and not a *Slave*.

John Englifh.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, Nov. 21.

ON Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Province met here, & next day unanimously chose the Hon. *Peter Manigault*, Esq; to be their Speaker; & on Thursday his Excellency the Governor opened the session with a Speech, in which he says,—— *That "as this Province excels her Sister Colonies in Opulence and Trade, she may be, to them a pattern of Loyalty and Duty to their King, and gratitude to their Mother Country: To promote this, I trust, Gentlemen, you will exert yourselves, and particularly to discountenance, and treat with the contempt it deserves, any letter or paper that may appear to have the smallest tendency to sedition, or by promoting an unwarrantable combination, to inflame the minds of the People, to oppose the authority of Parliament or the government of our gracious Sovereign."*

The House of Assembly in Answer to this Part of his Excellency's Speech, say,—— "*We assure your Excellency, that no letter, appearing to have the smallest tendency to sedition, to promote an unwarrantable combination, or to inflame the minds of the people, to oppose the just authority of parliament or the government of our gracious Sovereign, has ever been laid before us, and should any such appear, we shall immediately treat it with the contempt it deserves.*"

Before the House returned their Answer to the Governor's Speech, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the Letter from the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Speaker of the late House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusets Bay, and the Letter from the Hon. *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Burgesses of the Province of Virginia,* addressed to the Speaker of the late House of Assembly of this Province, who reported as follows.

The committee to whom the letter from the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Speaker of the late House of Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the letter from the honorable *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, addressed to the Speaker of the late House of Assembly of this Province, and laid by him before the House yesterday, were referred, *report*, That they have considered the said letters, and have unanimously come to the following Resolutions thereupon, which they recommend to the House.

Resolved, That the said letters are replete with Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty, respect for the Parliament of Great-Britain, sincere affection for our Mother country, tender care for the preservation of the rights of all his Majesty's subjects, and founded upon undeniable constitutional principles.

Resolved, That a humble, dutiful, and loyal Address, from this House, to his most sacred Majesty, be forthwith prepared, and sent to the Agent, to be presented to the King, humbly imploring his royal protection and interposition with the Parliament, to relieve his American subjects from the grievances they labour under, in consequence of the late Acts passed for raising a revenue in America. (a)

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to write letters immediately to the Speakers of the said Houses, inclosing them copies of these Resolutions; and to acquaint them, of the entire approbation of this House, of the measures taken by their Houses, to obtain redress of the grievances mentioned in the said letters; and to thank them for communicating to their fellow subjects and sufferers in this and the other provinces, the proceedings of their Houses upon these important points.

Resolved, That the said Report be taken into consideration immediately: And the said Report being read, paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the committee of correspondence do write to the Agent in Great-Britain, and instruct him to join with the Agents of the other provinces in America, in obtaining a Repeal of the several Acts of Parliament which have lately been passed, laying Duties in America; and that he do endeavour to prevent the clause for billeting Soldiers in America from being inserted in the next Mutiny Act that is passed; and that they do further instruct the Agent to join the Agents of the other provinces in all matters where the general interest of North-America is concerned.

Ordered, That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare an humble, dutiful and loyal Address from this House to his most sacred Majesty, to be sent to the Agent to be presented to his Majesty, humbly imploring his royal protection, and interposition with the Parliament, to relieve his American subjects from the grievances they labour under, in consequence of the late Acts passed for raising a Revenue in America, viz.

Capt. *Gadsden*, Mr. *Lynch*, Mr. *Rutledge*.

After the above Resolves the House waited on the Governor with their Address in Answer to his Speech, when his Excellency made the following Reply.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I Return you my thanks for your Address, and for your congratulations on my return to this province.

I think it my duty to acquaint you now, that his Majesty considers the circular letters from the province of Massachusetts-Bay, bearing date Feb. 11, 1768, as a measure of the most factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his good subjects in America, to promote an unwarrantable combination, and to encourage an open opposition to, and denial of, the authority of Parliament. In this view, I hope it may appear to you, and that, by paying no regard or attention to it you may avoid any disagreeable consequences that may attend the contrary.

Nov. 19th, 1768. C. G. MONTAGU.

The same same Day his Excellency issued a Proclamation in the following Words:

"*Whereas I think it expedient for his Majesty's Service, that the present* General Assembly *should be Dissolved, I do hereby* Dissolve *the same accordingly.*"

Since the Dissolution of the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, the general Toast is, the unanimous Twenty six Members, [the Number present when the above Resolves passed] who would not *rescind* from the Massachusets Circular Letter.

By Capt. Miller, *arrived at* New York *in 7 Weeks from* Cork, *we have the following Advices*, viz.

LONDON, *Oct.* 1,

A Few days ago died at Scarborough, Major-General Burton.

Oct. 5. It is said the difference which has, for some time past, subsisted between a certain minister and a great general, is at length amicably adjusted.

It is the opinion of several judicious persons who are well acquainted with the present temper and disposition of the ministry, and of the most leading men in a certain august assembly, that a certain popular gentleman will be permitted to take his seat quietly therein, on a motion to be made for that purpose, without any opposition whatsoever, the present critical situation of affairs being of too much importance, to suffer the attention and time of the house to be engrossed by the ferment and squabbles of parties.

Oct. 9. It was reported on 'Change, that a Spanish xebeque had taken an English merchantman in the Mediterranean. Dispatches of great importance are just arrived from the court of Turin.

Oct. 13. We are informed from Boston, that the inhabitants will not suffer any officer of the navy to come on shore there with his sword or cockade on. [*There is no good comes of lying.*]

A gentleman well acquainted with No. America, being lately asked by a man in high station, if he thought 6 regiments, and half a dozen men of war, would be sufficient to quell the Bostonians, answered, two men of war were enough to starve the town, [*a great mistake*] but 6 regiments, and 6 men of war, would certainly be the making of it, by the money they would spend there, which he thought was the only good they would perform when ever they arrived.

They write from Sienna of the 17th of Sept. that they had just received advice, that while the French were attacking Biguglia, Furiani, Oletta and Olmetta, the Corsicans took Bargaggio and Patrimonio, and that the troops which were in those places, were put to the sword.

The Marquis de Chauvelin having carried with him to Corsica, a reinforcement of 7000 men, on the 5th of Sept. (after a smart contest with the natives, in which M. de Marbeauf had his horse shot under him, and a captain killed by his side) had taken the posts of Oletta, Olmetta, Biguglia, and Furiani; on which the Sieur Paoli (brother to the general) had abandoned the towns of Fornali and Mortella, and retired; and the province of Nebbio and Pieve of Casinca submitted to the French. They had before possession of Patrimonio, Bargaggio, Nonza, Canari, Baretali, Luri, Meria, Pino, Sisco, Pietra, Corvara, Luciana, and Borgo. The Marquis de Chauvelin ordered all the places he had conquer'd to bring in their fire arms, under pain of military execution; and had taken a Dutch ship with 5000 stands of muskets intended for the Corsicans.

Oct. 8. Private letters by the French & Flanders mail say, there has been a general engagement between the French and Corsicans, and that the latter have obtained a complete victory, and taken the French General's eldest son prisoner, and many general officers.

A letter from Leghorn, Sept. 16, mentions that the French have lost above 1000 men in the attacks of Biguglia and Furiani. besides a great number of wounded sent to Bastia; and that in an action near Olmetta, about 800 French were obliged to surrender at discretion. A letter from Corsica, Sept. 14, mentions, that the French have taken Biguglia, where they lost a considerable number of men, but met with little resistance at Furiani, which was soon abandon'd by the Corsicans. The Marquis de Chauvelin, not being able by gentleness and persuasion to prevail on the inhabitants to submit, took possession of the villages of Borgo and Luciana; passing the Gualo, and pushed on to la Penta. The Corsicans there attack'd him with such fury, that his troops could not stand the shock, but abandon'd their camp and fled with the utmost precipitation: but they were pursued so closely that they could make no stand in any of the places they had taken, the Corsicans enter'd with them pell mell, and put all to the sword who were not able to escape their fury. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bastia. The loss of the French was great. Among the prisoners, (said to be about 200) are 15 general officers, and the Marquis de Chauvelin's nephew. The Corsicans did not exactly know their loss.

A letter from Leghorn, Sept. 26. mentions, that the loss of the French in the late actions, amounts to 3000 killed, 700 wounded, and 400 prisoners; that the French at Oletta had made themselves masters of a convent which bears the name of St. Francis, and converted it into a magazine, where they deposited their baggage, their artillery, all their ammunition, and their military chest; and that this convent has since been retaken by the Corsicans, with all its contents. The same advices add, that the Marquis de Chauvelin's nephew, who was taken prisoner, is dead of his wounds, that Count de Marbeuf, is mortally wounded, and that Calvi and San Fiorenzo are blockaded by the Corsicans. Gen. Paoli has sent a reinforcement of men and a supply of ammunition and provisions to Capraia; and has disposed his army in so advantageous a manner, that it is thought they would be able to resist four times their number. (*Such are our last accounts of the illustrious Corsicans, whom God preserve!*)

Oct. 15. They write from Paris, that some extraordinary dispatches from the court of Turin, had occasion'd the holding several cabinet councils at Versailles.

It's said the representation of the people of Boston for a removal of their governor will be acquiesced in, & that a great military officer, remarkable for his firmness & intrepidity, will be appointed in his stead. A cabinet council was held this morning at the Earl of Hillsborough's office, on the subject of some very important dispatches received from America.

Advice is said to be received that the court of Turin, has declared War against France.

A certain great man, at a court on Sunday declared, that the Colonies sooner or later should absolutely submit to the mode of taxation already adapted by the Parliament.

The arangement of business for the ensuing season is said to be thus: contested elections to begin with, then colony affairs, after which the reception or rejection of a certain great patriot will be taken into consideration, and many wagers are now laid that he will be demanded by the House, and take his seat before the end of January.

It is tho't the value of Jewels, &c. worn at the masquerade given at the Haymarket by his Danish majesty, amounted to two millions sterling.

It is said to be in agitation by some minority patriots of the present day, to found an impeachment next session, on a variety of accusations of the ministerial conduct of an absent man of dissipation.

[redacted] *See both said Letters in the* Boston Evening-Post *of the 27th of* June *last, pa. 150.*

(a) *In particular the Molasses act. pa. 9.—Tea Act. pa. 735. Vol. I. (b) vid. Mutiny Act. pa. 274.*

‖ Board of Commissioners * Admiralty Court ◊ Solicitor ¶ Court of Revenue § Haynes &c. ~ Mr Wilkes. ? He means the Circular Letter pa. 43. & vid. pa. 150.

'Tis reported his Majeſty will viſit his German dominions early in the ſpring.

On Thurſday laſt his Daniſh majeſty ſet out on his way to France, having been here nine weeks.

His Daniſh majeſty before his departure left 1000 guineas to be diſtributed among the Engliſh ſervants who attended him at St. James's.

He alſo made a preſent to the Earl of Hertford, lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of Talbot, lord Steward, of a ring, each valued at 1500l. Likewiſe made a preſent of a gold Box, ſtudded with diamonds to Mr. Garrick, as a ſmall mark of the great regard he had for his extraordinary talents.

We hear his Daniſh majeſty complimented the right hon. lady Counteſs of Gower, as the greateſt Beauty he had the pleaſure of ſeeing in England.

It is the report of the day, that an exactly ſimilar change with that of Maſſachuſets-Bay, with reſpect to a new Governor, will take place at New York.

Oct. 18. Her Majeſty is now in the eighth month of her pregnancy, & enjoys a perfect ſtate of health.

The hon. Mr. Yorke is created an Engliſh Peer, and its ſaid will be appointed lord high Chancellor.

It is reported that Lord Chatham intends to move for the abolition of the new eſtabliſhed Board for American affairs, as being unconſtitutional: alſo for the repeal of the late Act obliging the Americans to pay a duty on Britiſh goods.

Lord Chatham hath reſigned the Privy Seal, and Lord Rochford is talked of to ſucceed Lord Hillsborough as Secretary of State, and Lord Egmont to come in, in the room of Lord Shelburne.

It is ſaid the Earl of Chatham will alſo reſign his penſion next week.

Its ſaid that the Duke of Northumberland will be appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham's reſignation of the privy ſeal, is entirely owing to his bad ſtate of health, which unfits him for that office.

The Duke of Gordon is to have a green ribband, and the Duke of Northumberland will be choſen Preſident of the Royal Society.

The ſentiments of the Earl of Chatham are ſtrongly for our not tamely ſuffering the French tamely to hold poſſeſſion of Corſica.

Diſpatches of great importance were received yeſterday from Gen. Gage, Sir Henry Moore, and Francis Bernard, Eſq; brought by the Earl of Halifax packet from New-York.

The oppoſition, it is thought, will be very vigorous this winter, as the weight of abilities is certainly with them.

On Wedneſday laſt died at Chiſwick, James Douglaſs, Earl of Morton: He is ſucceeded in honors and eſtates by Shalto Charles, Lord Aberdour.

BOSTON, January 2. 1769.

Notwithſtanding it has been induſtriouſly reported by ſome Perſons concerned in the Manufactures at Home, that the Merchants at New York had, contrary to their Agreement, given Orders for Goods; we can aſſure the Public by authentic Advices received from thence, that the Merchants there who ſubſcribed the Agreement, by which they reſtricted themſelves from importing Goods from Great Britain, will ſtrictly adhere to the ſame, and that there is not any Reaſon to apprehend that any of the few, who refuſed to ſubſcribe, will order any Goods.——And we can alſo aſſure the Public that we have the greateſt Reaſon to believe that the Merchants of this Place will likewiſe ſteadily and perſeveringly adhere to their Agreement for the like Purpoſe.

We alſo hear that the Aſſembly at New York do intend to harmonize with ours in Petitions to the King and Parliament for Relief from the Impoſitions we ſo juſtly complain of.

On Monday laſt in the Afternoon was found lying at the Foot of a Soldier's Grave in the Common Burying Place, an Infant Male Child wrapt in part of a Shirt with a coarſe Ruffle round the Boſom. A Jury of Inqueſt ſat on the Body and had ſeveral Perſons under Examination. Their Verdict was, *That the ſaid Child came to his Death by being greatly neglected immediately on its being born, or having violent Hands laid on it ſoon after by a Perſon or Perſons unknown.*

The Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of the Admiralty for this province, it is ſaid, has his ſalary fixed at £. 600 ſterling a Year.

Jonathan Sewall, Eſq; is appointed Judge of the Admiralty for Nova-Scotia, to reſide at Halifax:—Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; is appointed for New-York, and Auguſtus Johnſon, Eſq; for Charleſtown, each of them with the ſame appointments.

Commodore Hood has been pleaſed to appoint the Rev. John Troutbeck, one of the Miniſters of the King's Chapel here, Chaplain of the Roſe Man of War of 20 Guns.

It is reported, that ſome of the Troops here, have received marching Orders from General Gage:—Some ſay they are deſtined for Newport, and others for New-York.

We hear that in the Snow Storm laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, Capt. Gwin, in a Brig from Barbados for this Port, was caſt away on the Back of Cape Cod; the Veſſel loſt, but the People ſaved.

Extract of a Letter from Newbern, North Caroſina, *dated* November 13. 1768.

"The Superior Court and General Aſſembly are now ſitting; and I can with Truth and Pleaſure inform you that the Riots which were mentioned in your Prints were not occaſioned by the Tax laid to build the Governor's Houſe, but for the Clerks and other Civil Officers exacting unlawful & unjuſt Fees. Petitions and Remonſtrances of which are now laid before the Aſſembly, and 'tis ſaid the Grievances of the People will be redreſs'd."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New York, *dated* December 22. 1768.

"I am juſt now told that Lord Bottetourt has diſmiſſed ten of the twelve Virginia Council, for having joined with the Aſſembly in the Petition, &c."

Burials and *Baptiſms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, the Year paſt.

1768.	*Burials.* Whites.	Blacks.	*Baptiſms.*
January,	24	6	29
February,	39	5	39
March,	31	2	23
April,	24	2	27
May,	32	2	42
June,	31	4	20
July,	25	4	33
Auguſt,	25	8	51
September,	34	3	32
October,	32	3	30
November,	34	4	25
December,	38	5	37
	369	48	384
Baptiſed at the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead*'s,			30
Buried in all, 417.		Baptiſed,	414

Liſt of *Burials*, &c. for the Year 1767, ſtood thus:
Buried 403 Whites, 65 Blacks, In all 468.
Baptiſed in the ſeveral Churches 439.

The late Mr. *Condy* intended to have publiſhed a Volume of curious Papers, to have ſerved as an Appendix to the Lieutenant-Governor's HISTORY of the MASSACHUSETS-BAY, but Death prevented. Subſcriptions to encourage the Printing the ſame Collection will be received by *Thomas* and *John Fleet*, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo. The Price in Sheets will be *Six Shillings* Lawful Money, or *Four Shillings & ſix Pence* Sterling.

The Work will begin as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers appear to defrey the Expence, and be carried on with all poſſible Diſpatch.

No Books will be printed for Sale.

As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs they be preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment. *Boſton, Dec.* 30. 1768.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,
And may be immediately occupied by the Purchaſer,
A good Dwelling-Houſe & Barn,
with 20 Acres of Land, lying in the Center of the Town of *Sutton*; alſo 50 Acres of Land lying in the Southerly part of *Sutton*, formerly the Eſtate of Mr. *David Hall*, jun'r. of ſaid Town.

For further Particulars apply to JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; of *Boſton*, who will Diſpoſe of the whole at a reaſonable Price. *Boſton, Dec.* 31, 1768.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Stollen on Saturday Night the 31ſt ult. from the Door of Mrs. *Mary Larnard* in *Watertown*, a dark brown HORSE, with a white Streak in his Face, about 8 Years old, and about 14 and a half Hands high, with a ruſſet Hunting Saddle on, having a remarkable Pair of ſmall Ears to it, & a light Cloth Houſing, ſomething wore, & a Pair of black Saddle Bags: Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, & bring him to the Subſcriber at *Weſton*, and diſcover ſaid Thief, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *Ten Dollars*, or if they only deliver ſaid Horſe they ſhall have *Five Dollars* Reward, paid by

Weſton, January 2. 1769. *Iſaac Jones.*

TO BE GIVEN AWAY,
A hearty likely Negro Child,
of an excellent Breed. Enquire of the Printers.

NEW RICE
To be Sold at *WILLIAM TAYLOR*'s Store on the Long-Wharf.

The Eſtate of Mr. *John Smith*,
late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, being repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, give Notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the *Britiſh Coffee-Houſe* in *Boſton*, on the firſt Tueſday of *January*, and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P.M. *Boſton, January* 2. 1769.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from LONDON
And to be Sold by
Henry Laughton
At his Store the Corner of School ſtreet near the Rev'd Doctor *Sewall*'s Meeting:
A good Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
Suitable for the Seaſon; among which are,
A variety of ſuperfine, middling
and low pric'd Broad-Cloths, plain & napt Bath-Beavers, Bearſkins, green, blue and cloth colonred Ratteens, German ſerges, Lambſkins for Surtouts, with all ſorts of Trimming ſuitable, Cambletts, plain and ſtrip'd Cambleteens, figur'd & ſtrip'd Stuffs, Grizetts, Poplins, Diamantines, Calimancoes, ſuperfine ſcarlet Whitneys, coarſe, red & blue do. Flannel, ſtrip'd & plain Swanſkins, plain and ſtrip'd Duffils, Colobeſſer & Drapery Baizes, Gold & Silver Baſket Buttons, Gold & Silver Lace, Thread and Vellum, choice Bohea Tea, & Indigo, with a Variety of other Woollen & India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

☞ The beſt refined Bar-Iron & German Steel.

TO-MORROW the 3d *January*,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-ſtreet,
A Variety of Houſe-Furniture,
among which are, two Mahogany Cheſts of Draws, Deſk and Book Caſe, ſquare & oval Dining Tables of Mahogany, Tea Tables, Bureau, Leather Bottom Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds & Bedding, a green Harrateen Eaſy Chair, a variety of China and Glaſs Ware, ſome Kitchen Furniture, Plate, a handſome Couch and Squab, &c.
—Alſo a beautiful Chaiſe and Harneſs, almoſt new, made by a good Workman.——

(For the Benefit of the Inſurers.)
On *Tueſday* the 10th of *January* Inſt.
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,
A Variety of Hard Ware Goods,
viz. Cheſt Locks and Padlocks, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Shoe Buckles, Warming Pans, Bellows, Corks, &c. &c.

At the ſame Time and Place will alſo be ſold,
A variety of other GOODS, not damaged
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

THIS EVENING—and on
WEDNESDAY Evening,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,
A great Variety of Articles,—
lately imported—ſound & good—among which are, Superfine Plaids, ſuperfine Kerſeys, Cotton Velvets, & many ſorts of Woollens, &c. &c. &c.

Theſe are to Notify the Proprietors of a Townſhip granted to Capt. *William Raymond*, and others, *June* 25, 1765, in lieu of a Townſhip called *Hales Town*, which they loſt by its falling within the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, that they pay the ſeveral Taxes levied on their Rights in ſaid Townſhip for defraying the Charge thereof, aſſeſſed in the Month of *July* 1768, amounting to £. 2. 14s. on each Right, with Intereſt on the ſame till paid; alſo the arrears of the Taxes due from their Rights in ſaid *Hales-Town*, amounting in the whole to £. 23 10s. 8d. due on the following Rights, *viz.* No. 2, 4s. 9d. ½. No 3. 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 4. 16s. No. 6, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 9, 16s. No. 12, 8s. No. 18, 16s. No. 20, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 22, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 23, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 26, 16s. No. 27, 16s. No. 28, 16s. No. 29, 16s. No. 31, 16s. No. 35, 16s. No. 37, 16s. No. 39, 1l, 1s. 4d. No. 42. 4s. 6d. ½. No. 44, 16s. No. 45, 16s. No. 47, 16s. No. 48, 16s. No. 49, 16s. No. 50, 16s. No. 51, 16s. No. 54, 16s. No. 55, 5s. 4d. No. 57, 16s. No. 60, 16s. to *Joſeph Wood* of *Beverley*, Collector of ſaid Proprietors, or to *George Raymond* of ſaid *Beverley*, ſaid Proprietors Treaſurer, within three Months from the Date hereof, otherwiſe their Lands will be expoſed to Sale agreeable to a late Act of the General Court.

Beverley, Dec. 27, 1768. } *By Order of the Aſſeſſors,*
THOS. PORTER, Propr's Clerk.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Dec.* 31. 1768.
ENTRED-IN.
Burgin from New-York; Parker and Waterman from Philadelphia; Procter from South Carolina; Manley from Eſquebo; Davis from Alicant; Phillips from Madeira; & Eaſterbrooks from Falmouth.
CLEARED-OUT.
Snow for Philadelphia; Foye for Maryland; Dyer & Thomas for Virginia; Homer, Hudſon, Long and Vinal for No. Carolina; Brace for So. Carolina; White & Watt for Nevis; Hunter for Antigua; Fleet, Haynes, Butt & Mackey for Weſt Indies; and Coffin & Howland for London.

Vid. the Act. eſtabliſhing the Board. pa. 748. Vol. 1. ¶ vid the Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1
V vid agreement pa. 245. § vid. our agreement pa. 199. ∆ vid. our petitions, &c in Index.

The Remainder of the Letter begun in our laſt.

PRAY conſider Mr. Z. K. what was done by the Province in conſequence of thoſe Letters,* was the diſtreſs of the nation and the juſtneſs of the demand moſtly conſidered and diſputed, or the legality of their right to tax us—Did we not proceed boldly to aſſert what we called our liberties—Was there not many indecent and unguarded reflections publiſhed in our news-papers againſt ſome perſons in the miniſtry and the parliament——Did not a writer of that day, whoſe writings were publiſhed by an order of the houſe of repreſentatives, treat the affair in ſuch a manner that it ſhewed more of the art of the lawyer to be rid of the demand, than of the prudent politician for compromiſing the affair on equitable terms—And did not the houſe of repreſentatives, by their order to publiſh them, eſpouſe his plan and ſentiments, and involve us in theſe difficulties?——I doubt not but the conſideration of the diſtreſſes of the nation, and that the tax propoſed was for our government and defence, and would have been moſtly ſpent among us, had ſuch influence with ſome in power that they would have joined in a remonſtrance of our difficulties, and to make propoſals for paying ſomething by a tax of our own raiſing and according to our ability, if found reaſonable. If ſuch perſons had freely declared their ſentiments would they not have been treated as enemies to their country. But if ſuch meaſures had been favoured and purſued, I doubt not but we might have been freed from the greateſt part of thoſe charges. We were then in good favour at home——and might have pleaded——

The load of province debt upon us, occaſioned by the late wars—and have ſhewn that ſuch taxes, if laid upon us, would be intolerable.——

That the riches & opulence of Great-Britain was owing to her advantageous trade with her colonies.

That our planting here, and the charges of our defence, were even almoſt wholly paid by us——

That by the exceſſive labour, riſque and fatigue of our anceſtors, this proviuce was ſettled (in a critical ſeaſon) in the name and for the ſovereignty of Great-Britain, when otherwiſe to all appearance it would have been, with the other parts of the continent, a province to France, and England would have been deprived of thoſe riches and the wealth which, if in the hands of France, might have added England to their dominions; which if duly conſidered will ever give us favour with Great-Britain——

That what had been ſuggeſted with reſpect to our being in affluent and flouriſhing circumſtances, was grounded upon a miſtake or the miſrepreſentations of travellers or others; or that the appearances of that kind were owing to the long credit in trade and the indulgence of the merchants in England; and that if they were to collect their debts, it would entirely change the appearance, and our poverty would appear.

And have alſo pleaded that the defence propoſed was only for ſecuring the new colonies, of which we have no ſhare, and that England has all the benefit of their large duties and trade.

After ſuch reaſonings we might have expected that nothing that was diſtreſſing or grievous would have been laid upon us. It's being hung up one year might have favoured us with time to plead our cauſe: But ſince our plea in bar of their claim will not do, we cannot pretend to ſet bounds to their demands.

I confeſs the Stamp Act was repealed; but was it not done more by the influence of powerful friends in England than on account of our claim of rights: For did they not, previous to it, in parliament, reſolve that they had a right to tax us. And have not moſt of our friends left our intereſt becauſe we did not conform to reaſonable meaſures for which they had promiſed and even pledged their honour.

If the King and Parliament did then in favour of the Colonies repeal the act, and act the part of a tender and prudent parent, who upon obſerving his child, under diſcipline according to his orders, to have on him the ſymptoms of diſtraction and to be in a convulſed ſtate; who, at the intreaty of friends and in fear of the conſequence (tho' otherwiſe derogatory to his honour) did revoke his orders and give his child time to come to reaſon. But may they depend on the like favour again, when ſuch friends are wanting and the diſorder appears to ariſe from an obſtinate temper, manifeſted by ſuch aſſuming and inſulting airs as made troops neceſſary for the order of ſociety?

I am ſenſible that there has been a controverſy about the parliament's right to tax us, and many reſolves made on the affair, and directly oppoſite one to the other.——It may not be amiſs to enquire why they are ſo. Is it not grounded on the different conſtructions that are made on words which determine the rights and liberties claimed? Do they not import a doubtful concluſion, and ſuch that the gentlemen of the law in England are much divided in opinion about it?

I would gladly ſee the matter in debate more clearly ſtated than I have yet met with, or am able to ſet it.——However charters, &c. have been pleaded by each party to ſupport their claim.—— It is pleaded by the Coloniſts that they cannot be taxed but by their repreſentatives, they having by their charters the rights of free-born ſubjects of Great-Britain, and that the ſubjects of the King of Great-Britain were by Magna Charta declared free from taxation, other than by the conſent of parliament, which before the colonies were planted did repreſent the whole of his ſubjects; and that therefore the Engliſh ſubject had a right by ſaid Magna Charta not to be taxed but by his repreſentative; and that they in the colonies, as ſubjects of the ſame King, with the like privileges, cannot be taxed but by their repreſentatives—and that their caſe comes alſo fully within the deſign, ſpirit and intent of ſaid grant. Upon that therefore and the declaration of rights, the reaſon of things, and the nature of government, the Coloniſts object to taxes made in parliament.——I acknowledge that there is a great deal of juſtice and propriety in the caſe, that the ſubjects taxed ſhould give their conſent by their repreſentatives in all grants thereof: But I fear that if we were repreſented in parliament we ſhould have no benefit by it. And it is pleaded that we cannot be ſo repreſented. If that is the caſe, and our plea ſtands good, that the parliament cannot now tax us, when but a ſmall part of the empire, it may alſo hold in caſe we become equal to one fourth part of the whole. And as I have declared that it is juſt that a country or people ſhall have their vote in the granting of taxes upon them, ſo I muſt alſo acknowledge that I think it juſt that every part of an empire which is defended by its power ſhould bear a proportion of the charge for ſuch defence.

It is pleaded againſt the Coloniſts, that if ſuch grants and privileges as are pleaded by the Coloniſts may ever exempt them from paying ſuch a proportion of charges, it muſt be concluded that the empire is founded on unjuſt principles, which needs a reform, in order to make an equality amongſt the ſubjects. They alſo plead that formerly the right of taxation was in the King only, whoſe unbounded claim occaſioned much contention and made way for the ſubjects rights by Magna Charta; and that what was then ſtipulated and ſince confirmed by the Declaration of Rights, viz. That the ſubject ſhould not be taxed but by conſent of parliament, implies that the King may tax his ſubjects by conſent of parliament—And that in this caſe the ſubject is taxed, and by free conſent of parliament, for which our King had good right—and that he has in no wiſe infringed our rights, ſo granted and confirmed.

I am ſurprized that in the debates the true ſtate of the caſe, and our agent's letters that I have quoted, has not been more fully publiſhed. If both ſides of the queſtion had been fairly ſtated and pleaded in a public manner, it might have influenced the people in the Colonies to have made a different choice of perſons to repreſent them, and things might not have gone ſuch lengths, or have taken a different turn.

I find many perſons with whom I converſe very zealous for their liberties, who are intirely ignorant of what they are founded upon, and of the requiſition firſt made to the Colonies—and that they might have aſſeſſed themſelves.

Have not a party amongſt us lately given out, that they would defend their liberties at the peril of their lives, and that in ſo juſt a cauſe they might depend upon ſucceſs. As it was the language of a party only, I hope that it will not be conſidered to our prejudice in general. But how could any one who conſidered the whole of the affair, depend on ſuch extraordinary aſſiſtance?——For my own part, I freely declare that I could not have joined in making oppoſition to the landing of troops: And how could the deſcendants of religious anceſtors, who came to theſe deſerts for the ſake of religion, engage in ſuch an oppoſition, when the diſtreſſes of the nation, our allegiance to our Sovereign, and the juſtice of the cauſe, ſeemed to have called upon us for a different behaviour; and ſuch as might have prevented ſuch coercive proceedings. But if, after a reaſonable compliance on our part to the requeſts in 1764, any unreaſonable exertions of the power of parliament had been made, and there opened any proſpect of ſucceeding by oppoſition, I ſhould have readily joined in the cauſe of my country againſt ſuch oppreſſions: Nor was it in any wiſe ſurprizing to me that ſuch meaſures are taken for the protection of his Majeſty's officers. I ſhould have been apprehenſive that the true Britiſh ſpirit was loſt, if his Majeſty's officers might be confined as priſoners and the miniſtry not exert the power of the nation for their relief.

After you have read and examined the foregoing facts and queries, I am ready to think that you will alter your opinion reſpecting thoſe called Tories, and conclude that if our public affairs had been more conducted by thoſe who you thought enemies to our liberties, we ſhould not have been ſo diſtreſs'd by troops, and might have enjoyed legiſlation and our other liberties more ſecure—and that you will alſo have more favorable ſentiments of

Your humble Servant. A.

P. S. Perhaps you may think that I have been too ſevere, and that in favor to my country I ought to have ſuppreſs'd ſome of the arguments and remarks—I am ſorry that the ſtate of the caſe makes them neceſſary——It is allowed, that in order for healing, a ſore may be ſearched—and in order for our future proceedings may not the matter be examined and ſtated, and proper meaſures purſued in order to remove our difficulties——I doubt not but the Coloniſts may on a hearing be admitted to make a new plea on their reſcinding or retracting the former. A knowledge of the true ſtate of the caſe may, if rightly improved, be of benefit in our reſolving what ſort of perſons are likely to plead beſt for our purpoſe.—If I have err'd in ſtating the facts or in my remarks, I ſhall reſpectfully ſubmit them to be corrected by you. Yours, &c.

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouſe No. 5. *on the* Long Wharf,

Choice French Indigo, Cotton-Wool, Race Ginger, a good Aſſortment of Anchors, refined Bar Iron, a good Aſſortment of *American* made Cordage, *American* made Cod-Lines & Sugar Bakers Twine, *Albany* Peaſe, Sperma-Ceti Candles warranted pure, Hard Soap, *Madeira* Wine, *New-York* Butter Bread, &c.

Whereas the Proprietors of a Tract of Land juſt below St George's *River, commonly called* The Twenty Aſſociates of the Lincolnſhire Company, *are Owners of ſeveral whole Shares and Parts of Shares, in common, each whole Share containing upwards of* 5000 *Acres*: This is to give public Notice, that one of thoſe whole Shares, viz. No. 17, originally owned by *John Oulton*, Eſq; will be ſold at public Auction at the Bunch of Grapes in *Boſton*, on the 17th Day of *January* next, between Twelve and One o'Clock, if not ſold at private Sale before, agreeable to the Proprietors Vote at their Meeting the 14th Inſtant: For further Particulars enquire of NATH. APPLETON. Prop. Clerk.

N. B. The Proprietors aforeſaid are now ſettling a Townſhip called *Cumberland*, ſituate and meaſuring ſix Miles on the Ocean, and includes two very good Harbours; the Land is good & well Wooded and Watered:—ſeveral fine Settlers Lots containing 120 Acres, are yet to be given away upon the moſt reaſonable Terms of Settlement, to any good Perſons inclining to ſettle in a pleaſant Part of the Country and with good Neighbours: The Right and Title to theſe Lands are not diſputed by any; the Settlers performing the Proprietors Conditions are to have a good Warrantee Deed of their Lots. For further Particulars enquire as above. *December* 15. 1768.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That the Proprietors, commonly called *The Twenty Aſſociates of the Lincolnſhire Company*, Owners of an 100,000 Acres of Land laying Eaſt of *St. George's* River, did at their Meeting *September* 6, 1766, levy a Tax of 10*s.* on each Twentieth or whole Share; and at their Meeting *April* 13, 1767, levied a further Tax of 10*s.* on each Twentieth; and at their Meeting *November* 19, 1767, levied a further Tax of 24*s* on each Twentieth; and at their Meeting *April* 8, 1768, levied a further Tax of 60*s.* on each Twentieth, making in the whole 5*l.* 4*s.* Lawful Money on each Twentieth or whole Share; a conſiderable Proportion of the above Taxes are yet unpaid: This is therefore to Notify the delinquent Proprietors, that ſo much of their Intereſt in the aforeſaid Lands will be ſold at Public Auction as will be neceſſary for diſcharging the Taxes, agreeable to the Province Law, within ſix Months from the Date hereof, unleſs prevented by Payment.

By Order of the Proprietors,

Decem. 15, 1768. NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

Found on Friday the 23d *Dec.* laſt,

on the great Road leading from *Boſton* to *Salem*, by a Pedler lately come from old England, a PURSE containing ſome Gold and Silver: Whoever has loſt it may have it reſtored on proving their Property, giving the Marks and Tokens of the Purſe, Sum and Species of Money contained therein, on paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement, by applying to the aboveſaid Pedlar's Lodgings at Mr. *Miller's* in Fore Street, North-End, *Boſton*, or Mr. *Oſgood's* Shoemaker, at the Sign of the Orange Tree, in *Salem*.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be immediately occupied by the Purchaſer,

A commodious Brick HOUSE

in Cornhill (next Door North of Mr. *John Cunningham*) in good Repair, well ſituated for Buſineſs, having a large Shop in Front, a paved Yard, with a good Well of Water, an excellent Cellar, and a large Entry through into the Back Yard. The Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.—— For further Information enquire of *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; (Milk-Street, *Boſton*) who has Power to ſell the Premiſes. *Boſton, Dec.* 17, 1768.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

* *See Extracts from Mr. Mauduit's Letters publiſhed in laſt Monday's Evening Poſt.*

To Find the Reſolves of the aſſemblies, denying the Right of parliament to tax us—in y^e Index, in Vol. 1 & 2 vid. Magna Charta pa. 790. (a) vid. Bill of Rights pa. 1053. (β) denied. vid. L^d Camdens Speech pa. 10.

1 James Otis—Rights of the Colonies & Anſwered page 355. 2 vid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1 3 vid. repeal act pa. 411. Vol. 1. 4 vid. pa. 792. Vol. 1. 5 vid. our Charter pa. 1077.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,

No. 718
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1769.

From a late London Gazetteer.

To the PRINTER.

I AM, Sir, a native of *Boston*, in *New-England*, but I do not concern myself in your *London* election; nor do I believe that any of my countrymen think it of importance to them, whether you choose Alderman T— your representative, or reject him. And yet I hear great clamour, as if his nomination were to promote a *Boston* interest. He may be, for ought I know, a man of abilities, and a friend of ours: But, should he get in P—t, what is one man among five or six hundred? A drop in the bucket. He may be well acquainted with the interests of both countries, a moderate prudent man, and so a fit instrument to conciliate jarring interests, and restore harmony between us. But possibly you have men enough as well qualified in those respects, and better in others.—Choose whom you please, only never hereafter tell us, as a reason for our submitting to your taxes, *that we are represented in your Parliament*, when even an *Englishman*, having *been in* America, is made an absolute disqualification, a bar to his being chosen at all.

I sit down, Sir, after much patience, merely to take some notice of the invective & abuse, that have, on this occasion, been so liberally bestowed on my country, by your writers who sign themselves *Old-England*, *a Londoner*, *a Liveryman of London*, &c. [By the way, Mr. Printer, should I have said liberally or illeberally: Not being now it seems allowed to be an *Englishman*, I ought modestly to doubt my *English*, and submit it as I do to your correction.] The public, however, has been assured by these gentlemen, that "the *Bostonians* "have an *evil disposition* towards *Old-England*, "a rooted *malice* against this country, an *implacable enmity* to it;" they talk of our having "*hostile* intentions," and making "*barbarous* resolutions against it;" they say that "neither *French* nor *Spaniards* have as yet outdone the *Bostonians* in *malicious combinations against its existence*;" that we are "*as inveterate enemies* to *Old-England*, as ever the *Carthagenians* appeared to be to *Rome*."—If all this is true, the inference intended is a plain one; it is as proper now to make war on *Boston*, as ever it was to make war against *France* or *Spain*; and it will be as right a thing in *Old-England*, totally to destroy *New-England*, as it was in *Old Rome* to destroy *Carthage*—You should not be contented with cutting the throats of one half of us in the *West*, to make the other half buy your goods whether they will or no, (as some *Londoners say* other *Londoners do* in the *East*) but the word should be, with old *Cato*, DELENDA EST: Don't leave one stone upon another, nor a *Carthagenian* or *Bostonian* alive upon the face of the earth.—Is this what these valiant writers would be at? And shall we again see them, as in the time of the Stamp-Act, exhorting government to pour out its armies into the colonies, and deluge the country with blood? But government was, and will be wiser.—And do *these* gentlemen talk of *humanity*? And do *they* complain of *inhumanity*? the *inhumanity* of *Boston* people!—the *horrible inhumanity* of resolving to live within compass, and manufacture what they can for themselves!

O! but this would be "*inhumanity to England*," "it is *Bostonian cruelty*, that wants to starve our "poor!"

Supposing it, for a moment, true, give me leave, Sir, on this head to recriminate a little. I shall do it gently. I will not bring railing accusations of my own making against you *Englishmen*: And [all good friends and fellow citizens as you are] it must be supposed that you touch your own failings tenderly, "*Nought is aggravated, nought set down in anger*."—I have been a reader then, of your news papers and pamphlets for these three years past; and I find them filled with complaints, that the country and city swarm with rich *engrossers*, *forestallers*, *monopolizers*, who combine to make an artificial famine, to oppress and starve the poor, in order to make themselves more rich. I find your *farmers* charged in a body, as cruelly withholding the staff of life; your *millers*, *meal-men* and *bakers* represented as thieves and poisoners; your *merchants* accused of sending away your corn, and starving your own people, to feed foreigners, for the sake of a little profit to themselves, or hoarding it up in magazines till spoilt, rather than let the poor have it at a moderate price.—I find your *landholders*, that great and respectable body, charged with endeavouring by every means in their power to keep up the price of provisions, that the farmers may thereby be enabled to pay them higher rents, for the better support of their excessive luxury. I find even your p——ts, who are chosen chiefly by your *landholders*, charged with entering into their views; and that there have arisen laws to prevent the importation of beef, &c. from your own *Ireland*, as well as from any foreign country, lest the poor in *England* should eat at less expence; and even laws to tax those poor towards paying a bounty on the exportation of corn, lest too great a plenty at home should lower the price of bread.

Pray, Gentlemen, are these things so?

And are your own people really such tyrants and oppressors of the poor?

I, that am a stranger among ye, cannot be qualified to judge. I can only say, that, as you live together, you have better opportunities of *knowing one another*, than you have of knowing us at 3000 miles distance, and that therefore what you say of *one another* is rather more to be depended on. Not to affront you, therefore, by affecting to doubt these facts of your asserting, I would only submit it to your consideration, whether it might not be at least decent, to cure yourselves of *inhumanity*, before you venture to charge it upon us. Pluck this beam out of your own eye, before you pretend to spy the mote in ours. We have no malice against your poor, no desire in the least to starve them; but we think we are unable to continue purchasing your manufactures, not only at high prices, but at those prices enhanced by duties; and therefore we resolve to make what we want; not to starve *your* poor, but to prevent becoming poor & starving *ourselves*.—*Charity*, your own proverb says, *begins at home*. Why should you expect us to have more concern for your poor than you have? If you want our help in maintaining them as heretofore, you know how it may be easily had. The means are in your own hands; you know you got all from us, by trade, that we could possibly spare, and kept us besides continually in your debt; what would you, what can you have more? The situation of the colonies seems similar to that of the cows in the fable; forbidden to suckle their own calves, and daily drawn dry, they yet parted with their milk willingly; but when moreover a tax came to be demanded of them, and that too to be paid *in grass* of which they had already too short a provision; it was no wonder they thought their masters unreasonable, and resolved for the future to suck one another.

Boston man as I am, Sir, and inimical, as my country is represented to be, I hate neither *England* or *Englishmen*, driven (though my ancestors were) by mistaken oppression of former times, out of this happy country, to suffer all the hardships of an *American* wilderness. I retain no resentment on that account. I wish prosperity to the nation; I honour, esteem, and love its people. I only hate calumniators and boutefeus on either side the water, who would for the little dirty purposes of faction, set brother against brother, turn friends into enemies, and ruin an empire by dividing it.—The very injurious treatment *America* has lately received, in so many *London* prints, may have some tendency to alienate still more the affections of that country from this; but as your papers extend thither, I wish our people may by their means be informed, that those abuses do not flow from the general sense of people here; that they are the productions of a few unknown angry writers, heated by an election contest, who rave against *America*, because a candidate they would decry once lived there, and happens to be otherwise unexceptionable: Writers who (as I have shewn) *abuse* their own country as virulently as they do ours; and whose invectives are disapproved by all people of understanding and moderation. Let it be known that there is much good will towards *America* in the generality of this nation; and that however government may sometimes happen to be mistaken or misled, with relation to *American* interests, there is no general intention to oppress us; and that therefore, we may rely upon having every real grievance removed, on proper representations. By spreading these truths in your paper through *America*, Sir, you may come to deserve a share in that blessing which is promised to the peace-makers, when only its reverse can be expected by these unhappy writers.

NEW-ENGLAND.

Last Monday se'nnight arrived at New-York, Capt. Miller, in 7 Weeks from Corke: The public Prints to the 24th October give us the following Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, October 1.

The Marquis de Chauvelin having carried with him to Corsica a reinforcement of 7000 men, on the 5th of September, (after a smart contest with the natives, in which M. de Marbeauf had his horse shot under him, and a captain killed by his side) had taken the posts of Oletta, Olmetta, Biguglia, and Furiani; on which the Sieur Paoli, (brother to the General) had abandoned the towns of Fornali and Mortella, and retired; and the province of Nebbio and Pieve of Casinca submitted to the French. They had before possession of Patrimonio, Bargaggio, Nonza, Canari, Baretali, Luri, Meria, Pino, Sisco, Pietra, Corvara, Luciana, and Borgo. The Marquis de Chauvelin ordered all the places he had conquer'd to bring in their fire arms, under pain of military execution; and had taken a Dutch ship with 5000 stands of muskets intended for the Corsicans.

Octob. 8. Private letters by the French & Flanders mails say, there has been a general engagement between the French and Corsicans, and that the latter have obtained a compleat victory, and taken the French General's eldest son prisoner, and many general officers.

Octob. 15. Four additional battalions of French Infantry were lately landed in Corsica. On the 9th 10th, 11th, and 12th of September several actions passed between the Corsicans and the French, all of them to the disadvantage of the latter, but by the French account all in their favour. A letter from Versailles says, the Corsicans has made several attacks upon the posts of the French troops, but were always repulsed with loss, and in the last action had a great number of their men killed: Yet it is certain the French were worsted, nor can they any longer deny it, but affect to make light of it, saying, with a shrug, it was no more than a *Coup d'Essai*, and that they shall soon revenge the loss. A letter from Corsica dated Sept. 25, gives a very modest account of the affair, acknowledging that the advantages gain'd by the Corsicans had been exaggerated. He says that on the 11th the Corsicans attack'd and took by assault Penta, (then in the hands of the French) one of the strongest places in the island, and made prisoners 3 officers and 80 soldiers. The French in those quarters, about two thousand men, retired from post to post, and in Vescovato, were surprized on the night of the 12th by Capt. Salacetti, who had taken several houses, when a wound from a musket ball obliged him to retire. The Sieur Clement Paoli also the same night penetrated into Loretto, but his troops not listening to the capitulation proposed by the French, were beginning to fire into the houses, when the inhabitants took the part of the French, and immediately defended them; and Paoli beginning to want ammunition, was obliged to relinquish his possession. On the 18th it being resolved to drive the French from the province of Casinca, the Corsicans began their March, which the French foreseeing, abandoned several places and retired, but the Sieur Paoli with 200 men, having seized the Bridge del Lago Banedetto, greatly incommoded them in their retreat, and some were lost on each side. The French having at last passed the river, reunited at Borgo, where they left a garrison of 600 men. The Corsicans did not immediately pursue them, but have since

§ Trecothick. ‖ Parliament. ¶ Referring to the Transactions at Town Meeting, vid. pa. 748. Vol. 1.
† the Merchants agreem. pa. 199. in vid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1. ∨ vid. Glass Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1.

block'd them up. It is said the French have proposed a suspension, but have been refused. They have posted corps at St. Tarie del Orto, about half way between Biguglia and Furiani, to preserve those two places. Thus things were situate on the side of Casinca. An account of the operations on the side of Nebbio, where General Paoli has acted in person, is impatiently expected.

According to letters from Leghorn, Gen. Paoli has destroyed several magazines of the French in Corsica, whereby their army is greatly distressed for provisions. Letters from Paris mention, that the court has determined to take several regiments of Swiss troops into pay, to serve during the war with Corsica. [*Surely the Swiss will not engage in such an infamous service.*]

A letter from Leghorn, Sept. 26, mentions, that the loss of the French in the late actions, amounts to 3000 killed, 900 wounded, and 400 prisoners; that the French at Oletta had made themselves masters of a convent which bears the name of St. Francis, and converted it into a magazine, where they deposited their baggage, their artillery, and their military chest; and that this convent has since been retaken by the Corsicans, with all its contents. The same advices add, that the Marquis de Chauvelin's nephew, who was taken prisoner, is dead of his wounds, that Count Marbeuf is mortally wounded, and that Calvi and San Forenzo are blocked up by the Corsicans. General Paoli has sent a reinforcement of men and a supply of ammunition and provisions to Capraia; and has disposed his army in so advantageous a manner, that it is thought they would be able to resist four times their number. [*Such are our last accounts of the illustrious Corsicans. GOD grant them still further Success.*]

A French Tartan lately took a Corsican vessel on the coast of Sardinia, within a quarter of a league of Cagliari, which the court of Turin highly resented, and had demanded satisfaction. Yesterday a cabinet council was held on advices from the court of Turin.

Oct. 11. Last night all the streets, lanes, and avenues leading to the opera house in the Haymarket, were lined with incredible numbers of people, who stopt the carriages of the nobility, &c. and chalked them with No. 45, at the same time obliging those of the inside to cry out WILKES and LIBERTY.

'Tis reported that his majesty will early next summer pay a visit to the German dominions, accompanied by their Royal highnesses the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, who will take a tour to Copenhagen, on a visit to their Danish majesties, before their return to England.

Octob. 13. Letters from Italy advise, that it is reported there, that an English squadron will soon appear at Nice, to be employed as the King of Sardinia shall direct.

Oct. 13. We are informed from Boston, that the inhabitants will not suffer any officer of the navy to come on shore there with his sword or cockade on.—[*There is no good comes of lying.*]

15. It is said the representation of the people of Boston for a removal of their governor will be acquiesced in, and that a great military officer, remarkable for his firmness and intrepidity, will be appointed in his stead. A cabinet council was held this morning at the Earl of Hillsborough's office, on the subject of some very important dispatches received from America.

It is also the report of the day, at the west end of the town, that an exactly similar change will take place in the government of New-York.

A gentleman well acquainted with North-America, being lately asked by a man in high station, if he thought 6 regiments, and half a dozen men of war, would be sufficient to quell the Bostonians, answered, two men of war were enough to starve the town, [*a great mistake*] but 6 regiments, and 6 men of war, would certainly be the making of it, by the money they would spend there, which he thought was the only good they would perform when ever they arrived.

Oct. 18. It is reported that Lord Chatham intends to move for the abolition of the new established Board for American affairs, as being unconstitutional; also for the repeal of the late act obliging the Americans to pay a duty on British goods.

The sentiments of the Earl of Chatham are strongly for our not tamely suffering the French to hold possession of Corsica.

The opposition, it is tho't, will be very vigorous this winter, as the weight of abilities is certainly with them.

A certain great man declared at court on the 9th, that the colonies sooner or later, must absolutely submit to the mode of taxation adopted for them by parliament.

The arrangement of business for the ensuing season is said to be thus. 1st. Contested elections, 2d. Colony affairs, 3d. The reception or rejection of a certain great patriot. Many wages are depending that he will be demaoded by the House and take his seat before the end of January next. Yesterday dispatches said to be of importance, from their Excellencies General Gage, Sir Henry Moore and Francis Bernard, Esqrs; were received by the Halifax Packet Boat from New-York.

The Hon. Mr. Yorke is created an English Peer, and it is said will soon be appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain. Lord Chatham has resigned the privy seal, and it is said intends next week to resign his pension. Lord Rochford is talked of to succeed Lord Hillsborough as Secretary of State, and Lord Egmont to come in, in the room of Lord Shelburne, also that the Duke of Northumberland will be appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and President of the Royal Society; Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Register of Scotland; the Marquis of Lothain, one of the 16 Peers of do. The Duke of Gordon to have a green ribband. The three last places being vacant by the death of the Earl of Morton. Other accounts say, Lord Charles Cavendish will be elected President of the Royal Society.

(4) Look in y^e Index, To find the Houses Answer to the Circular Letter.

THE Person who (one Evening last Week) paid at a Shop in this Town, a pale Guinea instead of an English Shilling, is desired to pay the Printers for this Advertisement, and call on the Subscriber who will rectify the Mistake. PETER ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the door of *Mary Larnard*, in *Watertown*, on the 31st ult. a dark brown Horse, with a white streak in his face, and about 8 years old, and 14½ or 15 hands high, with a russet saddle on, with a remarkable small pair of Ears to it, and light cloth housing something wore, and a pair of black leather saddle Bags on. Whoever will take up said Horse and will bring him to the subscriber at *Weston*, and discovers said Thief, so as that he may be brot to Justice shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or if they only deliver said Horse shall have FIVE DOLLARS paid, by

Weston, Jan. 1, 1769. ISAAC JONES.

STOLEN from Mr. *John Head's* of *Roxbury*, a dark sorrel Mare, with a white face, trots and paces, about 14 hands and half high, and about 12 years old, with a black saddle and a pair of panyards on. Whoever will take up said Mare, and bring her to said *Head's* or to Capt. *John Clarke* at *Waltham*, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, & if the Thief is discovered two more, by

Waltham, Jan. 1, 1769. JOHN CLARKE.

The following Transactions of the General Assembly of the Province of South-Carolina, *are extracted from the South-Carolina Gazette, &c. of* November 24, 1768.

SPEECH of His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, captain-general, &c.

Honourable Gentlemen,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons House of Assembly,

I HAVE it in Command to you, that the Plan upon which *Indian* Affairs have hitherto been conducted, being found in some Things defective, for want of the Concurrence of the Legislative Bodies in the Colonies, his Majesty, out of his gracious Condescension, is pleased to commit the future Regulations of those important Objects to the Care of his Colonies: In Consequence of this, I make no doubt, but you will without Delay, consider of the framing such Laws as may be most conducive to such Purposes; at which Time you will naturally too consider upon what Establishment Fort *Prince-George* and Fort *Charlotte* are to remain. Of this, and all other Indulgencies that this Province has experienced, I hope she will be ever mindful, and as she ever excells her Sister Colonies in Opulence and Trade, she may be to them, a Pattern of Loyalty and Duty to their King, and Gratitude to their Mother Country: To promote this, I trust, Gentlemen, you will exert yourselves, and particularly to Discountenance, and treat with the Contempt it deserves, any Letter or Paper that may appear to have the smallest Tendency to Sedition, or by promoting an unwarrantable Combination, to inflame the Minds of the People, to oppose the Authority of Parliament, or the Government of our gracious Sovereign.

I shall now only recommend to your Attention, the falling upon some Method to relieve the Distresses of your Fellow-Subjects, in the remote Parts of this Province; and at the same Time to discourage, and if possible entirely prevent for the future, such illegal Insurrections as have for some Months past appeared in those Parts: In every Constitutional Measure to promote these Purposes, I shall chearfully concur, and will strenuously exert myself. C. G. MONTAGU.

Nov. 17, 1767.

The Council in their Answer to this Speech, tell the Governor, that "they shall make it the constant Object "of their Endeavours, to support the Honor of the Crown, "and the Rights of the People; and that with these views "they shall discountenance all seditious and inflammato-"ry papers; and by suitable regulations, endeavour to "prevent all illegal and unconstitutional attempts to dis-"turb the peace and good order of the province."

And the House in their Answer, assure his Excellency "that no Paper or Letter, appearing to have the smallest "Tendency to Sedition, to promote an unwarrantable "Combination, or to inflame the Minds of the People, "to oppose the just Authority of Parliament, or the Go-"vernment of our gracious Sovereign, has ever been laid "before us, and should any such appear, we shall imme-"diately treat it with the Contempt it deserves."

The Speaker acquainted the House, that some Time after the last Adjournment of the late House of Assembly, he received two Letters, one from the Honourable THOMAS CUSHING, Esquire, Speaker of the late House of Representatives of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, and the other from the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Burgesses of the Province of *Virginia*: And Mr. Speaker, by the Desire of the House, read the same.

[*These Letters have been already published in this Paper, the former March* 14, *the latter June* 27, 1768.]

The Speaker also acquainted the House, that he had written Answers to the two respective Letters, a Copy of that to the Honourable THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; he read to the House.

[*This Answer was also published in this Gazette of the* 15*th of August last.*] (1)

The House ordered, That the Letter from the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; and the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; to the Speaker of the late House of Assembly of this Province, be referred to a Committee of the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. *Parsons*, Capt. *Gadsden*, Mr. *Pinckney*, Mr. *Lloyd*, Mr. *Lynch*, Col. *Laurens*, Mr. *Rutledge*, Mr. *B. Elliott*, Mr. *Dart*.

Which Committee reported that they had unanimously come into the following Resolutions, *viz.*

RESOLVED, That the said Letters are replete with Duty, and Loyalty to his Majesty, Respect for the Parliament of Great-Britain, sincere Affection for our Mother Country, tender Care for the Preservation of the Rights of all his Majesty's Subjects, and founded upon undeniable Constitutional Principles.

RESOLVED, That an humble, dutiful and loyal Address from this House to his most Sacred Majesty, be forthwith prepared and sent to the Agent, to be presented to the King, humbly imploring his Royal Protection, and Interposition with the Parliament, to relieve his American Subjects from the Grievances they labour under, in Consequence of the late Acts passed for raising a Revenue in America. (2)

RESOLVED, That the Speaker be directed to write Letters immediately to the Speakers of the said Houses, inclosing them Copies of these Resolutions, and to acquaint them of the entire Approbation of this House, of the Measures taken by their Houses, to obtain Redress of the Grievances mentioned in the said Letters, and to Thank them for communicating to their Fellow-Subjects and Sufferers in this and the other Provinces, the Proceedings of their Houses, upon these important Points.

The House took this Report into Consideration immediately; and it being read in Paragraphs, was UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO.

Then the following Orders were passed by the House, *viz.*

ORDERED, That the Committee of Correspondence do write to the Agent in Great-Britain, and Instruct him to join with the Agents of the other Provinces in America, in obtaining a Repeal of the several Acts of Parliament which have lately been passed, laying Duties in America; and that he do endeavor to prevent the Clause for Billeting Soldiers in America from being inserted in the next Mutiny Act that is passed; and that they do further Instruct the Agent to join the Agents of the other Provinces, in all Matters where the general Interest of North-America is concerned.

ORDERED, That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed to prepare an humble, dutiful and loyal Address from this House to his most Sacred Majesty, to be sent to the Agent to be presented to his Majesty, humbly imploring his Royal Protection, and Interposition with the Parliament, to relieve his American Subjects from the Grievances they labour under, in Consequence of the late Acts passed for raising a Revenue in America, viz. Capt. *Gadsden*, Mr. *Lynch*, Mr. *Rutledge*.

The Governor was pleased to send to the House the following Reply to their Answer to his Speech, *viz.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my Thanks for your Address, and for your Congratulations on my Return to this Province.

I think it my Duty to acquaint you now, that his Majesty considers the Circular Letter from the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, bearing Date *February* 11, 1768, as a Measure of the most factious Tendency, calculated to inflame the Minds of his good Subjects in *America*, to promote an unwarrantable Combination, and to encourage an open Opposition to, and Denial of the Authority of Parliament. In this View, I hope, it may appear to you, and that, by paying no Regard or Attention to it, you may avoid any disagreeable Consequences that may attend the contrary. C. G. MONTAGU.

This Reply was referred to the Consideration of a Committee; but his Excellency the same Day put a Stop to all further Proceedings, by a DISSOLUTION of the General Assembly.

[*The Circular Letter from the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, has undergone the severe Censure of the Minister of State, and the Governors of American Colonies: While the several Houses of Assembly have treated it with Candor and great Respect. The Assembly of S. Carolina in particular, is pleased to say, that it is* "founded on undeniable constitutional Principles": *If so, it will be difficult to make it appear that it is calculated to encourage* an open Opposition to, and a Denial of the *(just)* Authority of Parliament, *which is always circumscribed by the Constitution. It is a pity however that when People are threatned with the* "disagreable Consequences" *of their not viewing it in the Light, which some wou'd have them to view it in, not one Argument shou'd be used to convince their Understanding—This is the only Method of Address to sensible Men and Freemen; but* "stat pro ratione voluntas" *is the Language of the haughty Tyrant to his* abject *Slave.*]

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, *Decemb.* 1. Since the Dissolution of the Honourable Commons House of Assembly of this Province, the general Toast is, the unanimous Twenty-six Members, who would not RESCIND from the Massachusetts Circular Letter.

Letters from Providence, by Capt. Asa Brown, dated the 19th past, confirm the account we have some Time since published, of the Arrival of his Excellency Thomas Shirley, Esq; his Majesty's new Governor of the Bahama-Islands, on the 18th of October, and inform us of the Dissolution of the General Assembly.

The late Mr. *Condy* intended to have published a Volume of curious Papers, to have served as an Appendix to the Lieutenant-Governor's HISTORY of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, but Death prevented. Subscriptions to encourage the Printing the same Collection will be received by *Thomas* and *John Fleet*, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo. The Price in Sheets will be *Six Shillings* Lawful Money, or *Four Shillings & Six Pence* Sterling.

The Work will begin as soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers appear to defrey the Expence, and be carried on with all possible Dispatch.

No Books will be printed for Sale.

As most of these Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably lost in a few Years, unless they be preserved by Printing, it is hoped that a sufficient Number of Subscribers will soon appear from a Regard to the Public as well as for the Sake of their particular Entertainment.

Boston, December 30, 1768.

(1) Vid. the Act, appointing the Board pa. 748. Vol. 1. (2) Vid. the Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. 9 Mr Wilkes & Circular Letter, pa. 43. Vid. pa. 150 (1) Vid. pa. 202. (2) In particular y^e Molas^s Act pa. 9. — Tea act pa. 735 Vol. 1. (3) Vid. Mutiny Act pa. 274.

BOSTON, January 2, 1769.

On Monday last late in the Afternoon was found lying at the foot of a Soldier's Grave in the Common Burying-Place, an Infant Male Child wrapt in part of a Shirt with a coarse Ruffle round the Bosom. A Jury of Inquest sat on the Body and had several Persons under Examination. Their Verdict was, *That the said Child came to his Death by being greatly neglected immediately on its being born, or having violent Hands laid on it soon after by a Person or Persons unknown.*

The Honourable Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of the Admiralty for this province, it is said, has his salary fixed at £. 600 sterling a year.

Jonathan Sewall, Esq; is appointed Judge of the Admiralty for Nova-Scotia, to reside at Halifax.—Jared Ingersol, Esq; is appointed for New-York, and Augustus Johnson, Esq; for Charlestown, each of them with the same appointments.

Commodore Hood has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Troutbeck, one of the ministers of the King's Chapel here, Chaplain of the Rose man of war of 20 guns.

It is reported, that some of the troops here, have received marching orders from General Gage:—Some say they are destined for Newport, and others for New-York.

Saturday sen'night sailed for England, some of the transports that bro't the troops from Ireland.

Notwithstanding it has been industriously reported by some Persons concerned in the Manufactures at Home, that the Merchants at New-York had, contrary to their Agreement, given Orders for Goods; we can assure the Public by authentic Advices received from thence, that the Merchants there who subscribed the Agreement, by which they restricted themselves from importing Goods from Great Britain, will strictly adhere to the same, and that there is not any Reason to apprehend that any of the few, who refused to subscribe, will order any Goods.—And we can also assure the Public that we have the greatest Reason to believe that the Merchants of this Place will likewise steadily and perseveringly adhere to their Agreement for the like Purpose.

We also hear that the Assembly at New-York do intend to *harmonize* with ours in Petitions to the King and Parliament for Relief from the Impositions we so justly complain of.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New-York, dated December 22, 1768.

—"*I just now am told, that Lord Bottetourt has dismiss'd 10 of the 12 Virginia Council, for having joined with the Assembly in the Petition, &c.*"

Extract of a Letter from Newbern, North-Carolina, dated November 13, 1768. * (a)

"The Superior Court and the General Assembly are now sitting; and I can with Truth and Pleasure inform you, that the Riots that were mentioned in your Prints were not occasion'd by the Tax laid to build the Governor's House, but for the Clerks and other civil Officers exacting unlawful and unjust Fees. Petitions and Remonstrances of which are now laid before the Assembly, and 'tis said the Grievances of the People will be redress'd".

General Button, died at Scarborough, in England, about the 1st of October last.

‡‡ *If an Author may correct his own Work at the Press, May he not also prevent the Publication of it? See strange Remarks upon such a Piece of Conduct. Court-Gazette.* Forbid.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, and to be sold by

Henry Laughton,

At his Shop the Corner of School-Street, near the Rev. Doctor *Sewall*'s Meeting;

A good Assortment of English Goods,

suitable for the Season; among which are,

A VARIETY of superfine, middling and low pric'd Broad Cloths, plain and napt Bath Beavers, Bearskins, green, blue & cloth colour'd Ratteens, German Serges, Lambskins for Surtouts, with all sorts of Trimings suitable, Camblets, plain & strip'd Cambleteens, figur'd and strip'd Stuffs, Grizets, Popplins, Diamantings, Callimancoes, superfine scarlet Whitneys, common red & blue ditto, Flannel, stript and plain Swanskins, plain & stript Duffils, Colchester and Drapery Bayes, Gold and Silver Basket Buttons, Gold and Silver Lace, Thread & Vellum, choice Bohea Tea, and Indigo, with a Variety of other Woolen and India Goods cheap for Cash.

— The best refined Bar-Iron and German Steel. —

WE the Subscribers, Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable *Samuel Danforth*, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Middlesex*, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Mr. *Thomas Paine*, late of *Charlestown*, Miller, deceas'd—GIVE Notice to said Creditors, that six Months being allowed them from the 2d of *August* to bring in said Claims and prove their Debts; and that we shall attend to receive the same the fourth Thursday in *January* and the second Day of *February* next, at the House of Deacon *Jonathan Brown*, near Charlestown Ferry in *Boston*, from Six to Eight o'Clock, P. M.

August 2d, 1768. Benjamin Harrod, Samuel Downe, } Commissioners

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LOST on Saturday Afternoon last between Faneuil-Hall Market, and Mr. *Brown*'s Store on the Neck, a China Fac'd Silver Watch, with an inside Case, Maker's Name *Merideth*, wrote on the Face, and a green Watch-String.—Whoever has taken up said Watch, and will leave it with Messirs. Edes & Gill, or with Enoch Brown, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.——If said Watch is offered for Sale, it is requested that it may be stop'd, and Notice given as above. Jan. 2, 1768.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN, No. II. is come to Hand, and will have a Place in our next.

(For the Benefit of the Insurers)

On Tuesday 10th of January Inst.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of Hard Ware Goods,

viz. Chest Locks and Padlocks, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Shoe Buckles, Warming Pans, Bellows, Corks, &c.

At the same Time and Place will also be sold,

A Variety of other GOODS, not damaged.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE SOLD Cheap,

And may be immediately occupied by the Purchaser,

A good Dwelling-House & Barn,

with 20 Acres of Land, lying in the Center of the Town of *Sutton*; also 50 Acres of Land lying in the Southerly part of *Sutton*, formerly the Estate of Mr. *David Hall*, jun'r. of said Town.

For further Particulars, apply to JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; of *Boston*, who will dispose of the whole at a reasonable Price. *Boston, Dec.* 31. 1768.

LOST on Tuesday the 27th of *December* 1768, between *Mein & Fleeming* Printing-Office, and the *George* at *Roxbury*, a plain Silver Watch, made by *William Whitethorne, Dublin*, No. 1, with a Steel Dog Couple Chain with a Brass Watch Key, and three Padlock Keys. Whoever brings it to the Printers hereof, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward. 'Tis requested that if the above Watch should be offered to be Sold or pawn'd, it may be stopped.

TAKEN up in this Town, on Saturday last, a Watch. The Owner by telling the Marks, &c. may have it again, paying Charges; inquire of *Edward Crafts*, under Liberty Tree.

Choice *Jamaica* SUGARS,

By the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C. wt.

TO BE SOLD BY

Nathaniel Cudworth

At his Store in King-Street.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Samuel Dashwood,

A Large and General Assortment of English and India Goods suitable for the Season, which he will sell at the very lowest Advance for Cash, at his Shop in Marlboro'-Street, near Seven-Star-Lane. Likewise, a large Assortment of Stone, Delph and Glass Ware, short and long Pipes, by Wholesale and Retail, and a Variety of low priz'd Stone Necklaces.

THE Estate of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commissioners appointed by the honorable *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims—Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the First Tuesday of *January* and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boston, January* 2, 1769.

TO be given away, equipp'd at all Points, a very likely Negro Child, of an excellent Breed. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

THESE are to notify the Proprietors of a Township granted to Captain *William Raymond*, and others, *June* 25, 1765, in Lieu of a Township called *Hales Town*, which they lost by its falling within the Province of *New Hampshire*, that they pay the several Taxes levied on their Rights in said Township for defraying the Charge thereof, assessed in the Month of *July* 1768, amounting to £. 2. 14s. on each Right, with Interest on the same 'till paid; also the arrears of the Taxes due from their Rights in said *Hales-Town*, amounting in the whole to £. 23 10s. 8d. due on the following Rights, *viz.* No. 2, 4l. 9d. ½. No. 3, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 4, 16s. No. 6, 1l. 1s. 4. No. 9, 16s. No. 12, 8s. No. 18, 16s. No. 20, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 22, 1l. 1s. 4d. No. 23, 1l. 1s. 4. No. 26, 16s. No. 27, 16s. No. 28, 16s. No. 29, 16s. No. 31, 16s. No. 35, 16s. No. 37, 16s. No. 39, 1l. 1s. 4. No. 42, 4s. 6d ½. No. 44, 16s. No. 45, 16s. No. 47, 16s. No. 48, 16s. No. 49, 16s. No. 50, 16s. No. 51, 16s. No. 54, 16s. No. 55, 5s. 4d. No. 57, 16s. No. 60, 16s. to *Joseph Wood* of *Beverley*, Collector for said Proprietors, or to *George Raymond* of said *Beverley*, said Proprietors Treasurer, within three Months from the Date hereof, otherwise their Lands will be exposed to Sale agreeable to a late Act of the General Court.

Beverley, Dec. 27, 1768. *By Order of the Assessors,* THOS. PORTER, Propr's Clerk.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Town of *Becket*, formerly called *No. Four*, in the County of *Berkshire*, at their Meeting *May* 16, 1768, granted & agreed on a Tax of *One Dollar* on each Right to pay for Preaching; also at their Meeting *March* 16th, 1767, granted a Tax of *Eighteen Pounds sixteen Shillings and nine Pence*, to be assessed upon the several Proprietors according to their Interest to discharge the Proprietors Debts—Those Proprietors that are delinquent hereby Notified to pay their Deficiency in either of the aboveſaid Taxes to *Elijah Allford*, of said *Becket*, Proprietors Treasurer, or so much of their Lands will be sold at a Public Vendue as shall be sufficient to pay the aboveſaid Taxes and all necessary and intervening Charges, on the second Wednesday of *February* next, at the House of *Benoni Messenger's*, Innholder in said *Becket*; the Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and to be continued by Adjournments, if need be, till the whole be compleated, unless prevented by paying as above.

Dated at *Becket*, *Dec.* 5, 1768. Nathaniel Kingsley, Elijah Allford, William Watson, jun. James Birchard, jun. John Crane. } Committee.

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Province of Massachusetts Bay, December 28, 1768.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Esq; one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the province aforesaid.*

THE Subscribers humbly shew to your Honor, That the Great and General Court of the province aforesaid, at their session on the ninth day of June last, granted to *Josiah Richardson*, and his associates, a township of land, of the contents of six miles and three quarters square; to be laid out in the unappropriated lands in the said province, on the easterly side of Saco river; one half of which township is now laid out, on the easterly side of said river, and bounded westerly on the same: And the other half is laid out on Andrew-scogging river; and that a legal meeting of the said proprietors is now necessary in order to bring forward the same.

We the proprietors of said lands, therefore pray your Honor would be pleased to grant us a warrant, for a legal meeting of the said proprietors and the same to direct to some one of the said proprietors, requiring him to warn said proprietors to meet at such time and place as you shall judge most convenient.

And as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

Josiah Richardson,
Nathaniel Sparhawk,
Peter Bent,
John Cogin,
Thomas Harrinton,
Abraham Hide. } Proprietors.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

SEAL.

To Major Josiah Richardson *of* Sudbury, *in the County of* Middlesex, *one of the principal Proprietors of the Township aforesaid.* Greeting.

YOU are in his Majesty's name hereby required, to warn and give notice to the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, to meet at the dwelling-house of *Elisha Wheeler* innholder in *Sudbury*, on the first day of *February* next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, *viz.* To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Assessors, Collector or Collectors, Treasurer, and a Committee to warn meetings of said proprietors for the future as there may be occasion? And also to grant such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for carrying on the settlement of said lands. Likewise to choose any committee or committees that may be thought needful, and to transact any other matters that the said proprietors may judge necessary. And make true return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, at the time and place above-mentioned for said meeting.

Given under my Hand and Seal, the Twenty-eighth Day of December, *Anno Dom.* 1768, *and in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

S. DANFORTH, *Justice of the Peace thro'out the Province aforesaid.*

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Sudbury, Decemb. 28, 1768. JOSIAH RICHARDSON.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large Assortment of valuable

Articles—consisting of Broad Cloth—Ratteens—fine Forest Cloths—Baizes—Shalloons—English and Irish double Camblets—Twilled Frizes—Venetian Poplins—Callicoes—Tammies—Checks—Irish Linnens—Sheeting Hollands—Striped Hollands—Men & Womens Hose—Tabling Diapers,—&c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths, Devonshire Kerseys, Ratteens, mixt Baize, Camblets, Pillow Furians, Breeches Patterns, Mens fine worsted Hose, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10-4 Blankets, striped Cambleteens, yard-wide and 7-8 Irish Holland, striped Hollands, sprig'd Lawns, black Silk and check Handkerchiefs, Romal Handkerchiefs, Mens Apparel, Indigo, Snuff, Cotton and Linen Checks, Sheeting, Oznabrigs, Ribbons, &c.

N. B. Any of the above Goods will be sold at private Sale, at the lowest Price. Constant Attendance at said Auction Room.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Burgin from New-York. Parker & Waterman from Philadelphia. Proctor from S. Carolina. Manley from Esequebo. Davis from Alicant. Phillips from Madeira. Easterbrook from Falmouth.

By the Weekly Accounts of Burials and Baptisms, it appears that from *January* 4, 1768, to *January* 2, 1769, there have been buried in this Town—White 369.—Blacks 48.—In all 417.

Baptized in the several Churches, 414.

The last Year's Account stands thus:

Buried, Whites, 403.—Blacks, 65.—In all, 468.

Baptized in the several Churches, 439.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Ten Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 12 *m. after* 7 | *Friday*, 24 *m. after* 10
Tuesday, 10 *m. after* 8 | *Saturday*, 20 *m. aft.* 11
Wednesday, 57 *m. aft.* 8 | *Lord's-day*, 15 *m. af.* 12
Thursday, 30 *m. aft.* 9 | *New Moon*, 7 *D.* 10 *N.*

(Advertisements omitted, will be in our next.)

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1 See Agreement pa. 198. 2 vid. agreement pa. 199 1 pa. 357. * vid. pa. 309. (a) vid. pa. 405.

By D.r Bancroft vid. pa. 947.

To the Printer of the Gazetteer *of* Sept. 10, 1768.

IN your paper of Monday you inform the public, that "A Bostonian desires an answer to the following question, viz. Whether if the legal property of the Americans can be taken from them at the pleasure of another, there be any difference between being governed by a despotic King or a tree one?" In commenting upon this question, Mr. Printer, you are pleased to assert, that "it does not properly state the case of our fellow-subjects in America; that they have no taxes imposed upon their property by any King, but by all the three estates, in the lawful exercise of their constitutional rights, and which have an undisputed right to tax all other subjects; and that the real state of the question therefore is, "Whether the charters of the Americans can make any difference between them and the other subjects; and whether the former despotic acts of one of the three estates can grant them a legal exemption from obedience to the acts of all three, constitutionally assembled?" Now, Mr. Printer, before I particularly consider the question as you have stated it, give me leave to inform you, that in thus obtruding your own sentiments on the public you have departed from the character you ought to have maintained, and from your proper sphere of action, viz. that of impartially communicating the sentiments of your correspondents on this important dispute, without any prejudice or determination to any side, and without discovering your own private opinion. I give you this caution from a persuasion that its observance will ultimately promote the credit of your paper. In your comment which I have transcribed; you assert that the three estates have an undisputed right to tax all other subjects. If you mean all the King's subjects in general, I hope you will remember that those of Hanover are exceptions to this assertion: if you mean only the King's subjects in Great-Britain, you ought to remember that our Colonies are not within Great Britain, nor were ever affected by any acts of Parliament relating to Great-Britain only; so that your assertion can be no way applied to prove the right of parliamentary taxation over the Colonies, or that the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain are the Lords and Commons of America. I shall now consider the question relative to our Colonies as you have stated it, which contains exactly the sentiments of Mr. Grenville, and is as unfavourable to the Colonies as you could have rendered it had they even *hanged you in effigy*. In answer to which I assert, that the King has a constitutional right to dispose of any acquisition of territory or dominion, and to emancipate any part of his subjects, not only from their subjection to the parliament of this kingdom, but even from their allegiance to himself. Of this many precedents might be cited, but the sale of Dunkirk by Charles II. alone will suffice. It was agreeable to this authority that the Crown granted the first settlers of our New England colonies, the territories and privileges for which their posterity are contending. They fled from religious grievance, and episcopal intollerance, which they suffered under the laws of this kingdom, and considered their emigration as an emancipation from those laws: nor were they disappointed in this expectation, as they and their posterity ever lived in the happy enjoyment of the privileges granted them by their charters; charters which were recognized by parliament, and continued to them sacred, and inviolate until the administration, in which Mr. Grenville lately and unhappily presided, through a series of years, in which this kingdom suffered a revolution, and saw itself governed by arbitrary monarchs, and corrupt parliaments and ministers, who yet left the liberties of our colonies unin vaded; so that I think the colonies may easily justify their pretensions to the exclusive right of taxation, even from the principles acknowledged by yourself, Mr. G——lle, and other enemies to the freedom of America. Of what avail are their charters if they are subject to the authority assumed by parliament? Or of what use, in this case, are their General Assemblies, unless to join the parliament in loading them with taxes? Does not the sovereign alone, by his Governors, exercise all the regal prerogatives of which they ought to divest themselves: and is it not a double exercise of these prerogatives, for his Majesty, as King of Great-Britain, to assent to laws for taxing them both by the authority of parliament and of their own assemblies? And is not the assumption of this authority by parliament subjecting them to double legislation, and rendering them the *subjects of subjects*. For my part, I cannot possibly discover the difference between their paying money in obedience to the edict of a despotic monarch, or the act of parliament in which they have no representation, influence, or connection, and which does not give its own or constituents property, except that in one case the power is exercised by a single person, and in the other by many hundreds, whose wants will probably be larger, and consequently their exactions the heavier. I have ever considered the charters of our colonies as derived from the same authority from which we have received our great charter of liberties, and as things which ought to be held equally sacred: and in this light the right assumed by p———— appears not only an oppression upon the colonies, but an infringement of the sovereign's prerogative; and as such it would doubtless be considered, but that money is wanting; and every ministry, however impotent or despicable, has ever been able, when supported by the authority of the Crown and the Treasury bags to secure a majority for any purpose they chuse to undertake. It has been thought easier to raise a revenue from America, by acts of parliament, as they give what is not their own, than by acts of American Assemblies: and hence the servants of the Crown, instead of discouraging, have promoted these pretensions, which the parliament has adopted: Pretensions which, if maintained, may probably be hereafter prostituted to raise sums to reward the corrupt members of a British legislature for betraying the privileges of their constituents here, and oppressing our fellow subjects in America. CAIUS MEMMIUS.

A Mistake was made on the 23d of November last at Concert-Hall, by some Gentleman, who took from thence a new Beaver Hat, made by *James Butler*.—— The Owner will be very much obliged to any one that will inform the Printers how the Mistake may be rectify'd.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,

A convenient End of a House, at the North Part of the Town, containing a handsome lower Room, two very good Chambers, and a good retired Yard, &c. to said House. Enquire of Edes and Gill, for further Particulars.

TO be LET, and enter'd upon the 13th of *May* next, in good tenantable Repair, the five GRIST MILLS at the North Part of the Town of *Boston*, with *Stabling* for Horses, *Stores* for Grain, &c. Any Person inclined to hire the same may know the Terms by applying to JOHN EDWARDS, Pro. Cl.

Boston, December 26, 1768.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Capt. *William Sharrad*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Sharrad*, Administratrix on said Estate: And all such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Brigantine BETSEY, with all her Appurtenances, burthen about 90 Tons, well found, and built of the best of white Oak, a prime Sailor, and now lying at Thomas Hutchinson, Esq'rs Wharff. Likewise a Quantity of Pitch, Tar and Turpentine. Enquire of Elizabeth Wimble, or of Gillam Bass, at his Shop the Corner of Ann-Street.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Torrey*, late of *Boston*, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances as soon as possible to *Mehetable Torrey*, Administratrix on said Estate: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to exhibit their Accounts to said Administratrix as soon as possible.

N. B. A large Assortment of English Goods suitable for all Seasons of the Year, are now selling off at the Shop lately kept by the Deceased near the Court-House in Boston, at a very low Rate for Cash.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

IMPORTED

In the last Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening by

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING STREET,

A General Assortment of English and India Peice GOODS, suitable to the Winter Season, all which are procured on the best Terms, and will be sold reasonably (by Wholesale only) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Gun-Powder, Shott, Indigo, Bohea Tea in half Chests, *Carolina* Beaver and Sole Leather, with a few Loggs choice Mahogany, &c. &c. (tbctf)

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, and Sold by

Kneeland & Adams,

In Milk-Street, [Price Seven Coppers,)

PART of an EXPOSITION of *Paul's* Journey to *Damascus*, Acts XXVI: In which the Author having cautioned against *shedding Blood*, shews that giving more than the forty Stripes allowed *Deuteronomy* XXV. ver. 3. is breaking a Moral Law of GOD.

[the Second Edition.]

With an APPENDIX on MILITARY CRUELTIES. By *Another Hand.*

SUGARS.

A Few Barrels *Jamaica* SUGAR, to be Sold on *Minot's* T, cheap for Cash.

A Quantity of Fine SALT, and a few Groce of Quart Bottles, to be sold on board the Schooner Sukey, Frederick Morth, Commander, at Minot's T.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

ONE Half of a large Dwelling-House, which has been improved for a Tavern for many Years past, near the Fortification. Enquire of Samuel Richards, living in said House.

CASH given for empty Snuff-Bottles, by A. Gillespie, at the Sign of the Cross-Pistols, Fore-street, Boston. Who has to sell a Quantity of Scotch Snuff, by the Pound, Bladder or Cask, or in Bottles; Also Stratsburgh, St. Vincent and plain Rappee, &c. &c.

TO be Sold, by JOHN CROSBY Lemmon Trader, at the Sign of the Basket of Lemmons, South-End.

CHOICE good and fresh *Lisbon* LEMMONS up to any in Town for Goodness, and as large in the general as commonly is, at *Four Pounds* Old Tenor per Hundred, and *Ten Shillings* per single Dozen.

Thomas Mewse

Lately arrived from England, at Number 45, Prince-Street, near Charlestown Ferry, BOSTON.

DRESSES and Re-dresses all Kind of Goods after the best English Methods, removes effectually all Dirt or Grease, as well in Garments as otherwise; also recovers tarnished Gold or Silver Lace (if not too much worn) to its former Lustre.

Is Master of the Worsted Manufactory in most of its various Branches, and will when the Weather permits take in Linen and Cotton for stamping both in Wood and Copper Plates.

He distills an incomparable Liquid for the Hair which not only changes the most disagreeable Reds or Sandy to pleasant and beautiful Browns, but it nourishes and preserves the same more than any other Application, and is of so particular a Quality as not to disoblige the nicest Linen whatever.

He has likewise bro't over an Eye-water, (which his Uncle has had the King's Letters Patent for above 30 Years) and it is held in the highest Esteem throughout England, Scotland and Wales for its Wonder-working Success on the inflamative Eyes of both old and young People: It both clarifies and strengthens the Sight, and in simple Cases, such as slight Colds, perfects a Cure in very few Times using.

N. B. Utensils prepared for any Body who chuses to stamp their own Linen with either their Names or Numbers very expeditiously, and so as never to be wash'd out.

TO BE SOLD,

A SCHOONER 115 Tons, almost new; also a new SCHOONER between 50 & 60 Tons; enquire of JOHN HOMER. Boston, Dec. 19, 1768.

TO BE LETT,

A Commodious SLOOP for any short Voyage between this Port and South-Carolina, enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be immediately Occupied by the Purchaser, A Commodious Brick-House in Cornhill, (next door North of Mr. John Cunningham,) in good Repair, well situated for Business, having a large Shop in Front, a Pav'd Yard, with a good Well of Water, an excellent Celler, and a large Entry through into the Back Yard, the Terms will be made easy to the Purchaser. For further information, Enquire of Melatiah Bourn, Esq; (Milk-Street, Boston) who has power to sell the Premises.

Boston, Decem. 17, 1768.

TO be Sold a FARM in *Scarborough*, containing about 120 Acres, including about 30 Acres of Marsh, has been under Improvement above Seventy Years, valued at £.480, adjoining the River, and within 8 Miles of *Falmouth*, for which half the Money down, and the other half in seven Years without Interest will suit. Said Farm has produced £.106 13s. 4d. per Annum. The Title as good as any in the Province, and a Warrantee Deed will be given.

As also 5-8ths of the Gore of unimprov'd Land, containing about 1200 Acres, between North-Yarmouth and Brunswick, lying on the Sea, very cheap for the Cash.

Province of New-Hampshire.

A Petition having been presented to the General Assembly of said province, by Samuel Peirce & Anna Mitchel of Newbury, guardians to the children and heirs of Robert Mitchel late of said Newbury, deceas'd, setting forth that the said Robert died possessed of a certain real estate in Newbury, as also of the one half of the original rights of Caleb Sanborn & William Walker in Weare's town in the province of New-Hampshire. That in consequence of a petition to the General Court of the Massachusetts-Bay, the said guardians had been permitted to make sale of the real estate in Newbury aforesaid, for the benefit of said heirs, and praying leave also to dispose of said rights in Weare's town for the same purpose.—— These are to notify all parties concern'd, that a hearing is ordered on said petition on the third day of the sitting of the General Assembly after the first day of December next, at which time they may attend, to shew cause why the Prayer thereof may not be granted.

Nov. 2, 1768. George King, Dep. Sec'y.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire, that was formerly known by the name of New-Hingham and Quabing and Coleman's-Grant, did at their annual meeting in March 1766, grant a tax of two pence per acre on all the proprietor's lands lying within said town, for the use of building a meeting-house, settling a minister, and clearing and repairing of roads; which tax has been assessed, and public notice given to the proprietors to pay the same as the law directs; yet many of the proprietors have not paid said tax, but neglect and delay to pay the same: Wherefore the Assessors of said tax have agreed ot meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Benjamin Tupper's, of said town, and in said county, on the Twenty-third day of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, then and there to sell for the payment of the arrears of the abovesaid tax, and other necessary charges, so much of said delinquent proprietors lot or lots, as shall then be sufficient for that purpose; and the said Vendue to be adjourned from day to day until the whole be accomplished: Which delinquent proprietors of said lot or lots are hereby cautioned to prevent, by making payment to Benjamin Baits, town-treasurer.

Chesterfield, November the 7th Day, A. D. 1768.

John Wilder, Benjamin Bonney, Eleazer King, Ezra May. } Assessors of said Tax and said Town.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street,* 1769.

vid. Molas act. pa. 9 — Glass act. pa. 735. Vol. I &c

Grenville & Parliament 1 a Mistake! Mass. Rhode Island, and Connecticut Charters were taken away in James 2 Reign. vid. our Charter pa. 1077. & vid. Magna Charta, pa. 790.